

TWO NEW MORDELLIDAE (COLEOPTERA) FROM KASHMIR AND SUMATRA

by

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ABSTRACT

Batten, R., 1989. Two new Mordellidae (Coleoptera) from Kashmir and Sumatra. — Tijdschrift voor Entomologie, 132 (1): 105-107, figs. 1-8. [ISSN 0040-7496]. Published 3 July 1989.

Two species, *Mordellistena leveyi* from Kashmir and *Calyce sumatrensis* from North Sumatra, are described as new to science.

Key words. — Mordellidae; taxonomy; oriental region.

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INTRODUCTION

Thanks to the kindness of Mr. B. Levey (London) and Mr. K. Wellschmied (München), who both sent me Mordellidae for identification, I am able to describe two species as new to science.

The following abbreviations are used: l/w – length-width ratio; py/hy – pygidium/hypopygium length ratio; w/l – width/length ratio; RMNH – Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden.

Formula for the ridges: 3-4.3.2.2. means: hind tibia (without apical ridge) 3-4, first segment of hind tarsus 3, second and third segment two ridges each.

Mordellistena leveyi spec. nov. (figs. 1-5)

Holotype male: Kashmir, Srinagar, 26 June 1984, leg. B. Levey (in RMNH).

Paratypes: 5 males and 4 females, same data as holotype (one female, labelled allotype, in RMNH, other paratypes in collection Levey and Batten).

Description. – Belongs to *Mordellistena* s.s., having each of the first four segments of the antenna narrower and shorter than segment 5. It belongs to the *gemellata*-group, characterised by two short lateral ridges running more or less parallel to the apical end of the hind tibia (apart from the apical ridge) (Batten 1980, Ermisch 1969).

Dimensions in millimeters of holotype and allotype respectively: Length without pygidium 4.1 (4.5), length of elytra 2.6 (2.9), width of elytra

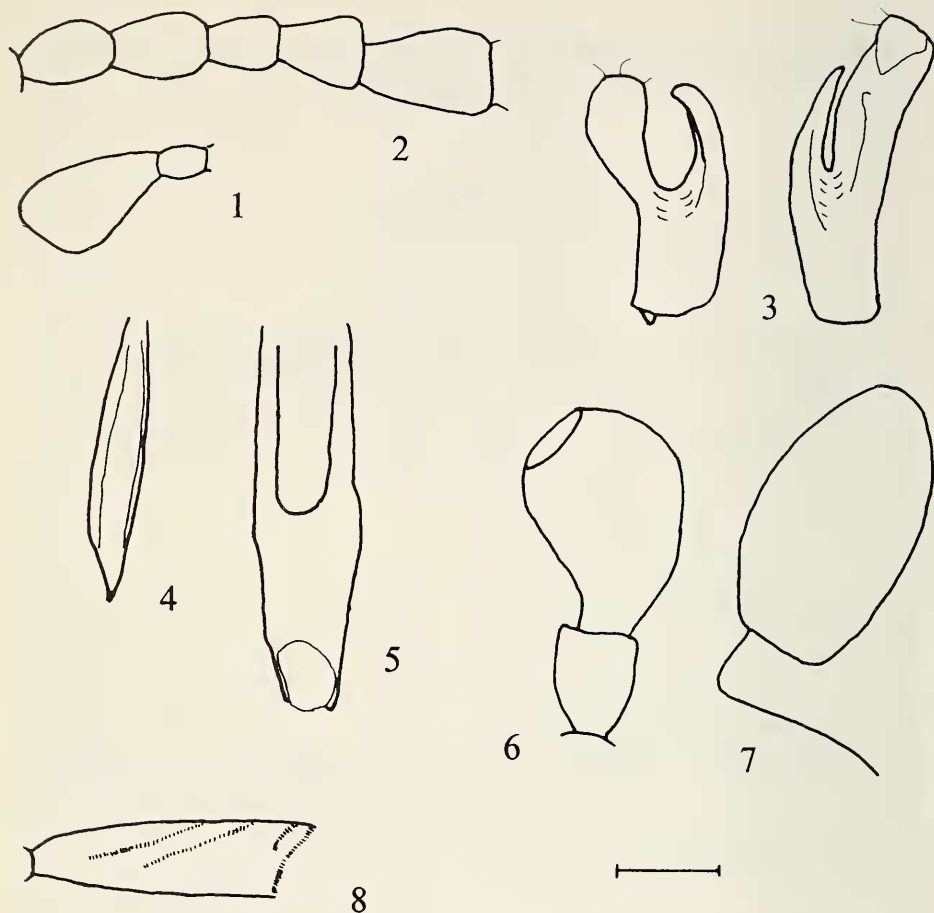
together 1.0 (1.2), pygidium 1.6 (1.1) and hypopygium 0.5 (0.3).

General shape elongate, sides convexly attenuated posteriorly. Integument black. Pubescence black with a reddish hue.

Head w/l 1.5. Finely punctate, hind margin slightly convex, maxillary palp of male (fig. 1); the same of female with anterior segment broadly scalene, innerside rounded in middle. Eye finely granulated, hairy, no temporal margin. Antenna length ratio segment 1-5: 10.10.7.10.11 (fig. 2); segment 5-10 l/w in male 1.7, in female 1.1.

Pronotum w/l 1.3, broadest in front of base, anterior lobe protruding, basal lobe prominent, lateral border in dorsal view convex, in lateral view moderately so, basal angles oblique with a rounded edge; punctures shallowly impressed. Scutellum triangular with a rounded point.

Elytra l/w in male 2.6, in female 2.4; sides slightly convex, attenuated from shoulders to apex; apices separately rounded, punctures slightly asperate, pubescence covering integument. Pygidium slender and conical, py/hy in male 3.2, in female 3.3. Legs in male with fore tibia almost straight, without a fringe of hairs; apex of penultimate tarsal segment of fore and middle legs straight, middle tibia shorter than tarsus, hind tibia with two ridges parallel to the apical one. Ridges 2.2.1.0. Spurs yellow, length ratio 1.3; length ratio of tarsal segments: anterior 21.13.11.10.13, middle 35.22.16.10.15, posterior 55.40.20.15. Parameres, apex of penis and phallobase, see figs. 3-5.



Figs. 1-5. *Mordellistena leveyi* spec. nov. – 1, maxillary palp; 2, antennal segments 1-5; 3, parameters; 4, apex of penis; 5, apex of phallobase. Figs. 6-8. *Calyce sumatrensis* spec. nov. – 6, maxillary palp; 7, left temporal margin and eye in lateral view; 8, hind tibia with ridges. Scale bar. Figs. 1-7: 0.1 mm, fig. 8: 0.25 mm.

Discussion. – This new species is the second entirely black species in the *Mordellistena gemellata*-group with two yellow or yellowish red spurs on the hind tibia. *M. lindbergi* Ermisch (1963) differs from *M. leveyi* by the antenna with segments 5-10 almost square in the male (square in female); by a broader pygidium (py/hy 2).

Etymology. – Named after its collector, Mr. B. Levey.

***Calyce sumatrensis* spec. nov.**
(figs. 6-8)

Holotype female: North Sumatra, Dolok Merangir, December 1969, 1050 m, leg. E. Diehl (in RMNH, ex coll. K. Wellschmied).

Description. – Dimensions of holotype: Length without pygidium 4.1 mm, length of elytra 2.9 mm, width of elytra together 1.2 mm, pygidium 0.7 mm, hypopygium 0.5 mm.

General shape broad. Integument of elytra yellow.

lowish brown, darkening posteriorly; head with mouth parts, palps, antennal segments 1-3 and legs yellowish red; pronotum, metasternum, metacoxa and antennal segments 4-11 dark brown. Pubescence yellow.

Head w/l 1.5, finely punctate, hind margin convex, maxillary palp club-shaped, apex cup-shaped (fig. 6). Eye finely granulated without hairs, temporal margin very broad, anteriorly ending abruptly (fig. 7). Antenna length ratio of segments 1-5: 10.10.10.11.9, segment 5-10 serrate l/w 1.25, segment 11 elongate to oval.

Pronotum w/l 1.8, broadest just before base, anterior lobe protruding, basal lobe slightly prominent, lateral border convex in dorsal view, abruptly narrowing apically, in lateral view slightly convex (almost straight), basal angles oblique with rounded edge, punctures shallowly impressed. Scutellum triangular with a rounded tip.

Elytra l/w 2.4, sides almost straight, slightly attenuated in the posterior quarter, both apices rounded, punctures slightly asperate; pubescence thin, integument still visible. Pygidium abruptly conical from middle to apex, py/hy 1.4. Legs straight, apex of penultimate tarsal segment of fore and middle legs deeply excised, middle tibia shorter than tarsus, hind tibia with two longitudinal ridges parallel to the tibia (fig. 8); ridges 2.2.1.0; tibia with two yellow spurs almost equal in length (ca. 0.3 mm). Length ratio of tarsal segments: anterior 20.10.7.5.11, middle absent, posterior 50.23.14.20.

Discussion. – This new species has a very broad temporal margin in a right angle, abruptly ending at the eye, which is a generic character of *Calyce*. According to Ermisch (1949-1950) the genus *Calyce* is found in the tropical and subtropical regions of America and Africa. *C. sumatrensis* is the first species of this genus from Asia. It can immediately be distinguished by the presence of two instead of five or more ridges on the hind tibia (cf. Ermisch 1943).

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